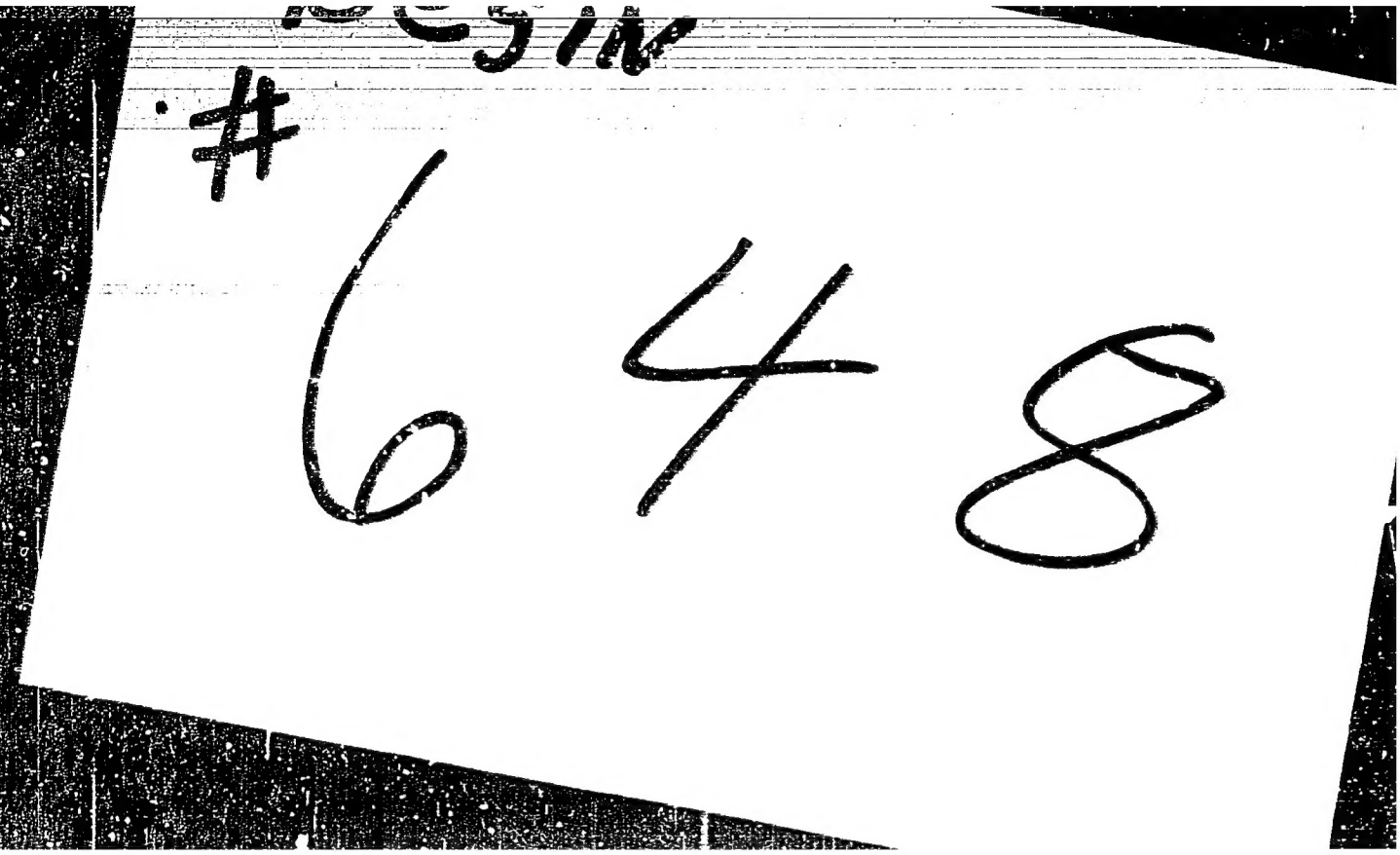


E-2

USSR/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, 33602

Author : Mishkoltsi, D., Tsiki, O., Vender, V., Abragam, Al., Veyttsug, N., Vagner, K.

Inst :

Title : Epidemic of Viral Mosquito Encephalitis of Summer's End and Autumn, Observed in Tyrga-Muresh in 1955. (Epidemiya virusnogo komarinogo entsefalita kontsa leta-oseni, nablyudavshayasya v Tyrgu Mureshe v 1955 rodu).

Orig Pub : Rumynsk. med. obozrenie, 1957, I, No 1, 58-62

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

VENDEROVA, E.

Effect of age and duration of the stay on morbidity in crèches.
Cesk pediat. 19 no.10:925-930 O '64.

1. Detske oddelenf OUNZ v Solnicove; vedoucf MUDr. J. Najemnik.

VENDEROVA, E.; NAJEMNIK, J.

Semi-microdetermination of the specific gravity of urine. Cesk. pediat. 17 no.1:63-65 Ja '62.

1. Detske oddeleni OUNZ v Sokolove, prednosta MUDr. Jiri Najemnik.

(URINE chemistry)

VENDEROVA, E.; NAJEMNIK, J.

Morbidity in infants from nurseries and under home care. Cesk. pediat. 18 no.2:163-167 F '63.

1. Detske oddeleni OUNZ v Sokolove, prednosta MUDr. J. Najemnik.
(PEDIATRICS) (CHILD WELFARE) (MORBIDITY)

VENDEROVA, E.; MIMRA, J.

New hexachlorophene washing emulsion in the prevention of nosocomial Staphylococcus skin infections in newborn infants. Cesk. ped. 20 no.12:1105-1107 D '65.

1. Gynekologicko-porodnicke oddeleni Obvodniho ustavu narodniho zdravi v Sokolove (vedouci - MUDr. I. Grossmann) a Protiepidemicky odbor , Obvodni hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice v Sokolove (vedouci - J. Mimra, prom. lek.).

BABIN, P.N.; VENDEROVA, L.K.

Effect of the structure of magnesite on its technological properties. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 6:171-180 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KANTOR, D.V., dotsent; GRUNFEST, Ya.Z.; VENDROVA, G.M.

Most frequent levels of normal physiological intraocular pressure. Vest.oft. no.5:18-20 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Glaznoy kabinet 6-y poliklinikl 3-y Minskoy ob"edinennoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

(INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE)

BABIN, P.N.; VENDEROVA, L.K.

Investigating Kurchum deposit talc-magnesite rocks.
Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:159-174 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Kurchum region--Magnesite)
(Talc)

GABIN, P.N.; VENDEROVA, L.K.; KARLYSHEV, B.N.

Magnesite in the Kimpersay massif of ultrabasic rocks. Izv.AN Kazakh. SSR.Ser.met., obog.i ogneup no.1:59-72 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Aktyubinsk Province—Magnesite)

BABIN, P.N.; VENDEROVA, L.K.

Studying talc-magnesite rocks from the Kurchum valley. Report no. 2. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 9: 8-19 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

VENDEROVICH, A. M.

1964

c/1958

Semiconductors and Dielectrics

VENDEROVICH, G.A.; [illegible]

Performance of the Nb-153 phase splitter in [illegible] locomotives. Trudy ORMIT [illegible] (MIRA 18:7)

VENDEROVICH, G. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Statistical transformation of the number of phases in a one phase-three phase chain." Tomsk, 1960. 15 pp with charts; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Tomsk Order of Labor Red Banner Polytechnic Inst im S. M. Kirov); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 26-60, 134)

AUTHOR: Venderovich, G. A., Postgraduate Student SOV/144-58-9-11/18

TITLE: Transformation of a Single-Phase System into a Three-Phase Symmetrical System by Means of a Transformer (Preobrazovaniye odnofaznoy sistemy v trekhfaznuyu simmetrichnuyu sistemu s pomoshch'yu transformatora)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 77-83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For transforming the number of phases, the author of this paper proposes using a primary transformer winding which is non-symmetrical as regards its number of turns; the magnitude of this asymmetry is determined in each concrete case by the cos φ of the load. As a compensating element a capacitance is connected into one of the phases. The proposed transformer ensures a three-phase symmetry of the currents and voltages for a variable resistance-inductance load. The calculations were made on the basis of a circuit, a sketch of which is shown in Fig 1, p 77. The derived theoretical relations were verified on an experimental model consisting of a 3-core transformer and for one of the phases the number of turns could be regulated.

Card 1/2

SOV/144-58-9-11/18

Transformation of a Single-Phase System into a Three-Phase Symmetrical System by Means of a Transformer

The experimental data, obtained on connecting a three-phase asynchronous motor to a single-phase supply via the here described transformer, is graphed in Fig 4, p 82. It was found that only in the case of very considerable changes in the load (i.e. relatively rarely) was it necessary to change the number of turns and the capacitance of the regulated phase. Thus, it is possible to apply relatively easily automatic control. The three-phase voltage remains fully symmetrical during load changes, as can be seen from the vector diagram, Fig 5b. The here described transformer is suitable for the main circuit of a.c. locomotives. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 2 English, 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoreticheskoy elektrotekhniki, Tomskiy transportnyy institut. (Chair for Theoretical Electrical Engineering, Tomsk Transportation Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 6, 1958

Card 2/2

VENDEROVICH, G.A.

Calculation of the parameters of a static phase number converter during the starting operation of an electric motor. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.2:235-237 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Phase converters) (Electric transformers)

VENDEROVICH, G.A.

Calculation of the parameters of a static phase number converter during the start operation of a motor. Trudy TEIIZHT 35:106-111 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Electric current converters) (Electric motors)

1. VENDEROVICH, Ye. I. and YEGOROVA, A. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Brain

7. New data on the donduction system of the posterior crus of the interior capsule. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 52 no. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

VENDEROVICH, Ye.L. zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. [deceased]

Localization of function and symptoms in the human brain. (MIRA 11:8)
Trudy LMI 2:204-207 '55

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. prof. Ye.L. Venderovich [deceased]
Pervogo Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika
I.P. Pavlova.
(BRAIN--LOCALIZATION OF FUNCTIONS)

MOISEYEVA, N.I., kand.med.nauk

Disorders in the concomitant movements of the eyes in diseases of the nervous system. Vop.neirooft. 2:105-126 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova (zav. kafedroy - Ye.L. Venderovich).
(BRAIN—DISEASES) (EYE—MOVEMENTS)

L 2455-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AP5024039 UR/0057/65/035/009/1610/1616
621.373.413

AUTHOR: Sushkov, A.D.; Vendik, I.B.

TITLE: Influence of a nonuniformity on the properties of a circular resonator

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 9, 1965, 1610-1616

TOPIC TAGS: resonator, waveguide, circular resonator, pulse generation, waveguide nonuniformity, transmission line

ABSTRACT: The authors employ the matrix methods of transmission line theory to discuss the effect of a localized nonuniformity on the resonant frequencies of a circular resonator. The calculations were undertaken because of the possible applications of circular resonators to the production of nanosecond pulses. The resonator is treated as a T section of a transmission line with two of the free ends joined together. The nonuniformity, which need not be small, is described by its reflection matrix and its distance from the junction of the feeder with the circular line. The reflection matrix at the input of the feeder is calculated and this is employed to calculate the resonant frequencies and the stored energy at resonance. The nonuniformity can either increase or decrease the stored energy.

Card 1/2

L 2455-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024039

and its influence depends on its position; a nonuniformity at a node, for example, has no effect. This behavior is contrasted with the effect of a nonuniformity on the propagation of a traveling wave, where the position makes no difference. The effect of partly closing a particular circular resonator with a rectangular diaphragm on its first three resonant frequencies was calculated and the results were compared with experimental values. The experimental resonator was made of two coaxial cylinders of radii 4.3 and 1.7 cm and by two planes normal to the axis of the cylinders and 0.6 cm apart, the resonant frequencies were 5953, 6605, and 7474 Mc/sec. Good agreement was found between the measured and calculated frequency shifts. Orig. art. has: 27 formulas and 4 figures. [15]

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Ul'yanova (Lenina) (Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 20Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC, EM

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 004 ATD PRESS: 4104

EVK

Card 2/2

VENDEROVICH, YE. L.

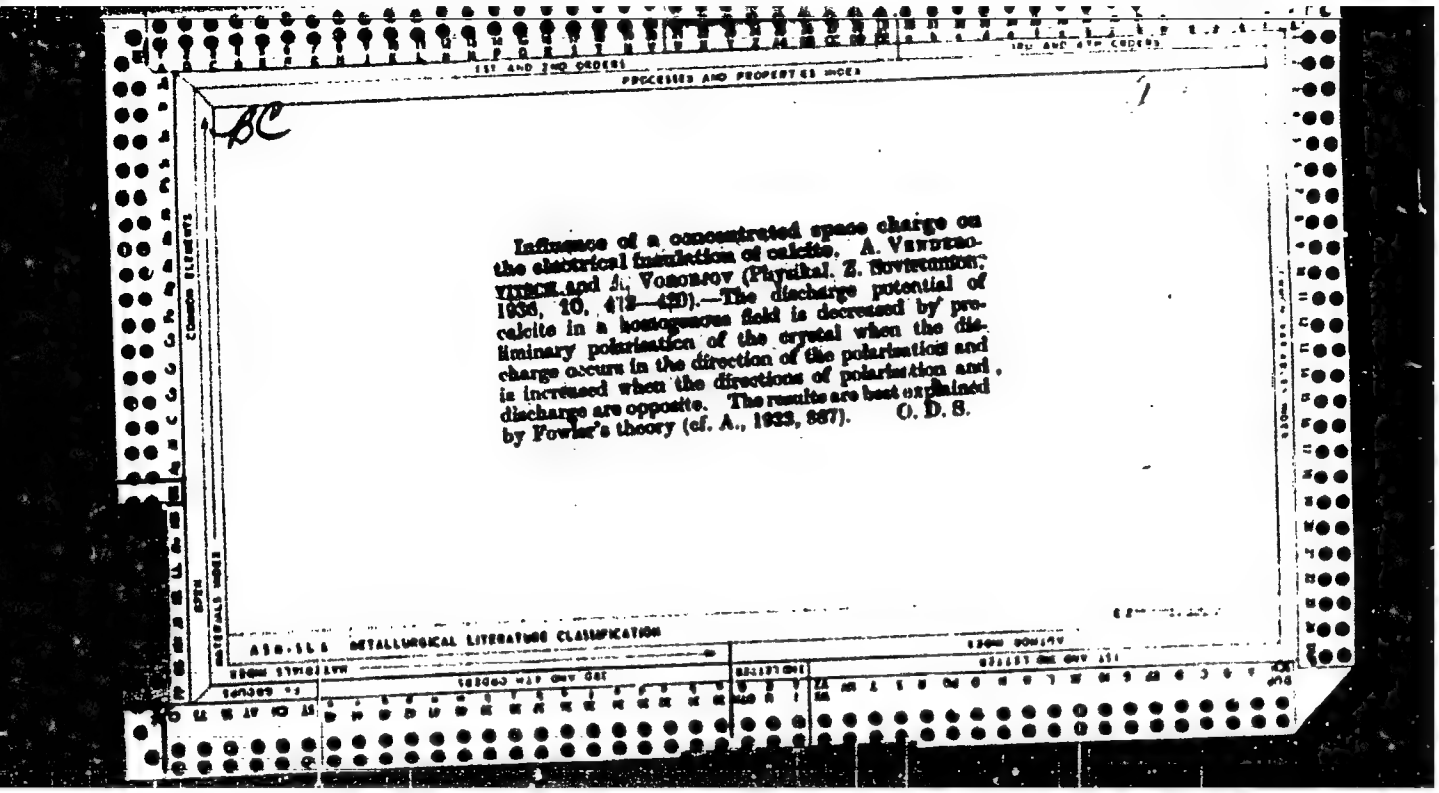
42745. VENDEROVICH, YE. L. Klassifikatsiya Sostoyaniy Golovnogo Mozga Pri Zakrytoy Travme Golovy I Ikh Rezhimnoe Lecheniye. Trudy In-ta Neyrokhirurgii Im. Burdenko, T. I. 1948, s. 365-79.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

VENDEROVICH, Ye.L.

Fibular sensory defect. Zh. nevropat. psikhiat., Moskva 53 no.11:861-865 Nov 1953. (CLML 25:4)

1. Leningrad.



Influence of a concentrated space charge on the electrical insulation of calcite. A. Venzelos-Yiteck and A. Vonsovsky (Physikal. Z. Sowjetunion, 1936, 10, 413—420).—The discharge potential of calcite in a homogeneous field is decreased by preliminary polarisation of the crystal when the discharge occurs in the direction of the polarisation and is increased when the directions of polarisation and discharge are opposite. The results are best explained by Fowler's theory (cf. A., 1933, 887). O. D. S.

KUSHKOV, A.D.; VENDIK, I.B.

Effect of inhomogeneities on the properties of a ring resonator.
Zhur.tekh.fiz. 35 no.9:1610-1616 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Ul'yanova (Lenina).

Vendik, O.G.

[illegible] июня

(с 10 до 16 часов)

Ю. К. [illegible]

Новый метод [illegible] решения интегрального уравнения теории антенн

В. И. Таланов

К вопросу о возбуждении [illegible]

О. Г. Вендик

Синтез [illegible] с [illegible] качания луча.

10 июня

(с 16 до 22 часов)

Г. Х. [illegible]

Фокусирующие свойства [illegible] (решеток).

А. И. [illegible]

Метод измерения коэффициента [illegible] антенн по [illegible] расстояниях.

10

В. С. [illegible]

Н. А. [illegible]

Влияние условий распространения на антенны, [illegible]

С. Н. [illegible]

Антенна бегущей волны для [illegible]

В. Д. Кузнецов

А. Н. [illegible]

Система [illegible] антенн

11 июня

(с 10 до 16 часов)

Н. С. [illegible]

Дифракция электромагнитных волн на [illegible]

В. С. [illegible]

Расчет [illegible]

В. В. [illegible]

О статистических характеристиках коэффициента [illegible]

11

Report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNORiE), Moscow, 8-12 June. 1959

81116
S/142/60/000/01/008/022
E140/E463

9.1200

AUTHOR: Vendik, O.G.

TITLE: Synthesis of Linear Radiators with Non-Mechanical Beam Scanning

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1960, Nr 1, pp 77-86 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper was presented at the Jubilee Session of the NTOR i E A.S.Popov Society, Moscow, June 1959.

In the design of antennas with non-mechanical beam scanning, the following parameters are specified: fundamental lobe width, side-lobe level, scanning angle of principal lobe. To shift the direction of maximum radiation in a co-phase linear array, it is necessary to introduce phase shifts between individual radiators or groups of radiators. The purpose of the present article is to determine the minimum required number of groups for a given array for prescribed values of the above parameters. The article also investigates the magnitude of phase shift required between the individual radiators and the distribution of current amplitudes to ensure a given side-lobe level. The method employed in

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81116
S/142/60/000/01/008/022
E140/E463

Synthesis of Linear Radiators with Non-Mechanical Beam Scanning

the article is based upon that of Yen (Ref 3). The basic method is to expand the directional pattern in orthogonal functions of the form sine integral. From an analysis of this expansion, the minimum number of individual radiators for a solution of the problem is found. It is then demonstrated that this minimum number is sufficient but requires very careful selection of the individual radiator directional pattern. With a greater number of radiators more favourable conditions may be obtained. The phase shift between individual radiators does not directly depend on the width of pattern or the scanning angle but only on their ratio. The analysis does not present a proof of the relations obtained for the general case of arbitrary antenna system and neglects the mutual couplings of the radiators. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 9 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 7 English.

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1959

Card 2/2

24226

S/142/61/004/001/005/008
E033/E135

9,1000

AUTHOR: Vendik, O.G.

TITLE: Current distribution in an antenna with non-mechanical beam-swinging

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1961, Vol.4, No.1, pp. 64-76

TEXT: The object of this article is to obtain the laws which relate the polar diagram and the current distribution in an antenna for non-mechanically swinging the beam through a given angle of nutation. (The term "current in the antenna" in this article means not only the current flowing in the metallic conductor but also the dielectric displacement current and the equivalent surface current which arises at points of discontinuity of the tangential field components). A theorem is proved which establishes the relation between the directional properties of the antenna and the distribution of the current in the antenna for non-mechanical beam-swinging in one plane. The theoretical results are compared with published experimental data. Two well known methods of beam-swinging with a stationary antenna by controlling the current

Card 1/ 5

Current distribution in an antenna ....

distribution are considered: 1) an antenna in the form of separate radiators, the current in each of which is controlled by separate control apparatus, e.g. an antenna consisting of several dielectric rods with a ferrite phase-shifter in the feed circuit of each; 2) an antenna with continuous current distribution, the form of which is changed by the action of controlling fields, e.g. an open-end of a waveguide filled with ferrite. The basic parameters of the polar diagram are: $\Delta\theta$ - the half-power point width of the main beam; θ_k - the angle of non-mechanical swing of the beam; ξ - the level of the side-lobes. The current distribution in any antenna nutated in one plane may be given as a function of the coordinates $F(x, y)$. This is considered as the sum of several components

$$F(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} A_i f_i (x, y) \qquad (1)$$

where $f_i(x, y)$ are functions of the coordinates only, and the value of each coefficient A_i depends only on the operation of the control apparatus. The functions $f_i(x, y)$ are linear independent vector functions. The theorem states: If, in an antenna with

non-mechanical nutation of the beam in one plane, the main lobe of half-power point width $\Delta\theta$ is to be displaced within the limits of θ_k, then the current distribution in the antenna must contain, at least, n linear independent components, where

$$n = \frac{\theta_k}{\Delta\theta} + 1 \qquad (5)$$

This formula is checked against experimental results obtained by D.J. Angelakos and M.M. Korman (Ref.2: Radiation from ferrite-filled apertures, PIRE 1956, V.44, No.10, 1463), by F. Reggia et al. (Ref.1: F. Reggia, E.G. Spencer, K.D. Hatcher, I.E. Tompkins, Ferrod radiator system. Conv. Record IRE, 1956, V.1, 213), and others. The permissibility of representing a smoothly nutating beam as the sum of a finite number of functions is justified and a practical conclusion is drawn; that antenna which has stationary polarisation and phase diagrams during nutation of the beam will require the least number of components to form the polar diagram. The amplitude of the polar diagram and its relation to the current distribution function is investigated. It is concluded that:

Card 3/5

1) The greater the ratio $\theta_k/\Delta\theta$, the more complicated the current distribution in the antenna must be. This leads to an increase in the number of separate radiators required, or to a more complicated continuous current-distribution function.
2) The simplest current distribution law will be obtained if the phase and polarisation diagrams are stationary.
The problem of obtaining the optimum system of functions for the current distribution is investigated in the Appendix.
Professor Yu.Ya. Yurov advised in this work.
There are 4 figures and 8 references: 3 Soviet-bloc, 1 German and the following 4 English:
References 1 and 2, as quoted above.
Ref.3: Medved, D.B. An electronic scan using a ferrite aperture Luneberg lens system. IRE Trans. on Microwave Theory and Techniques, 1958, MTT-6, No.1, 101.
Ref.5: Kurtz, Elliott. Systematic errors caused by the scanning of antenna arrays, phase shifter in the branch lines. IRE Trans on Antennas and Propagation, 1956, Ap-4, 619.

24226

Current distribution in an antenna... S/142/61/004/001/005/008
E033/E135

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov radiotekhniki. Leningradskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta im. V.I. Ul'yanova (Lenina)
(Department of Theoretical Principles of Radio Engineering, Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute imeni V.I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)

SUBMITTED: January 18, 1960

Card 5/5

39701
S/142/62/005/002/004/019
E192/E382

9,1610

AUTHOR: Vendik, O.G.

TITLE: Angular accuracy of the antenna with nonmechanical beam movement

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, v. 5, no. 2, 1962, 179 - 188

TEXT: The antenna is in the form of an array of radiators in which the position inaccuracy of the array is primarily dependent on the inaccuracies of the phase-shifters employed and the tolerances in the spacing between the radiators. The phase spread and the coordinates of the radiator can be regarded as statistical quantities so that the problem can be solved by the methods of the probability theory. The inaccuracies of the angular position of the beam are assumed to be independent of the wavelength changes or the mutual impedances between the elements of the array, since these are systematic errors which can be determined by other methods. The directional pattern of the array is described by:

Card 1/4

Angular accuracy ....

$$F(\varphi) = \sum_{i=-n}^{n} I_i' \; e^{-j(kd_i \sin \varphi - \psi_i)} \qquad (1)$$

where I_i' and ψ_i are the amplitude and phase of the currents, respectively,
d_i is the coordinate of the i-th radiator, and
k is the phase constant.

By analyzing this formula, it is concluded that the pattern undergoes two types of perturbation: 1) that due to the spread of the current amplitudes and 2) that due to the phase spread of the spacings between the radiators. It is shown, however, that the angular errors caused by the current amplitudes are insignificant and it is sufficient to consider only the phase spread and the spacings between the radiators. A formula for the relative mean square deviation of the main lobe of the directional pattern, as a function of the mean square deviations of the phase and spacing (σ_ψ and σ_d), is derived. This is

Card 2/4

Angular accuracy ....

employed to evaluate the relative mean square deviation σ_η of the main lobe for the following cases: series feed of the radiators; parallel supply of the radiators and the supply through rotor phase-shifters with circular movement. It is found that, other conditions being equal, the error σ_η is lowest for the case of the rotor phase-shifters. The relative error for this case is expressed by:

$$\sigma_\eta = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\left[\sigma_\psi^2 + \pi^2\sigma_d^2\right]} \qquad (19)$$

where $2n+1$ is the number of the elements in the array. A numerical example for a Chebyshev-type array consisting of 33 elements is given and it is found that $\sigma_\eta = 3.7 \times 10^{-3}$. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

Card 3/4

S/142/62/005/002/004/019
E192/E382

Angular accuracy ....

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov radiotekhniki Leningradskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo in-ta im. V.I. Ul'yanova (Lenina) (Department of Radiotechnical Theoretical Principles of Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute im. V.I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)

SUBMITTED: June 19, 1961 (initially)
August 3, 1961 (after revision)

Card 4/4

pj-4/71-4—WR

ACCESSION NR: AR

AUTHOR: Vendik, O. G.

antenna

CITED SOURCE: Izv. lets. elektrotekhn. in-ta, vyp. 47, 1963. 98-108

TOPIC TAGS: Antenna directivity, parabolic antenna

TRANSLATION: The problem is solved of calculating the main quantities

revolution (width of pattern, coefficient) as functions of some generalized parameter p equals a sub 0 ky sub 0 F, where R is the radius of the reflector, F the focal distance, and d sub 0 is the effective dimension of the radiator with square aperture. Taking into account many approximations, the expression for the distribution of the field is

Card 1/3

L 10379-63
ACCESSION NR: AR3000385

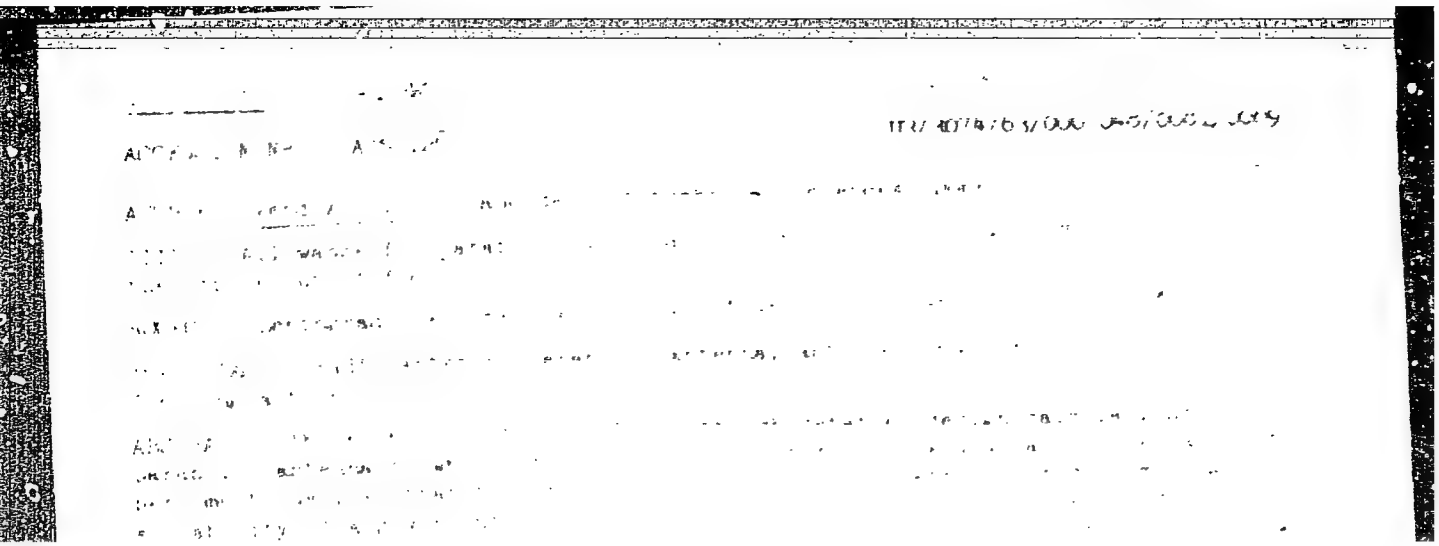
written in a form convenient for use as a function of the running radius of the mirror Rho see Equation of Enclosure 1. Where E sub 0 is the field intensity in the aperture of the radiator it is shown that for the antennas employed in practice, the error due to calculation by means of this formula does not exceed 10 -- 12 percent from the edge of the mirror. Expressions are obtained for the [illegible] structural dimensions; 2) Vary the structural dimensions of the antenna for fixed parameters of its directivity pattern. A. Shcherbitskiy

DATE ACQ: 14May63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: SP

Card 2/3

VENDIK, O.G.

Determination of the mutual impedance of two antennas using known radiation patterns in a long-distance zone. Radiotekhnika 17 no.10:11-20 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Antennas (Electronics))
(Microwaves) (Radio)



Card 1/2

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4028217 S/0274/64/000/002/A046/A046

SOURCE: RZh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 2A294

AUTHOR: Vendik, O. G.

TITLE: Allowance for phase errors produced in a parabolic antenna by defocusing of the dipole

CITED SOURCE: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, vy*p. 48, 1963, 81-89

TOPIC TAGS: parabolic antenna, dipole defocusing, phase error, antenna efficiency, beam scattering antenna, axial defocusing, transverse defocusing, defocusing angle

TRANSLATION: The influence of phase errors (due to the displacement of the dipole away from the focus) on antenna efficiency is calculated for parabolic antennas with beam scanning, using an approxi-

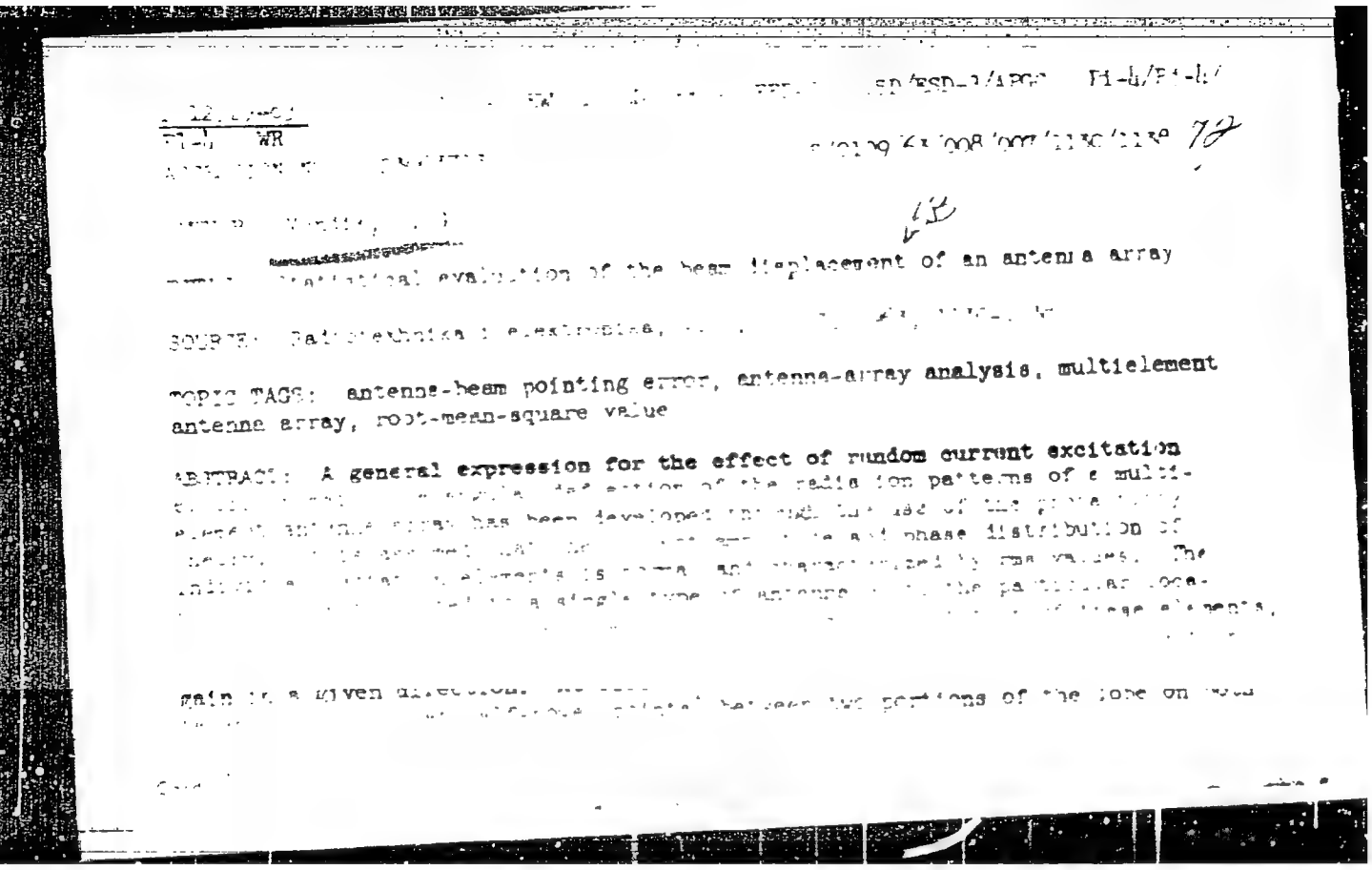
Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4028217

mate method. Two cases are considered: displacement of the dipole along the mirror axis, and displacement perpendicular to the axis. Simple expressions are obtained for the determination of the maximum angle of deviation of the dipole from the focus. For antennas with short focal distance, the maximum angle is given by the expression $\alpha_m \leq 2\lambda F^2/R^3$, where λ is the working wavelength and F and R are the focal distance and the radius of the mirror. A comparison of the calculated data with the results obtained with an electronic computer shows that the approximate method is suitable for engineering calculations. 7 illustrations. Bibliography, 4 titles. B. P.

DATE ACQ: 30Mar64 SUB CODE: GE, SD ENCL: 00

Card 2/2



Statistical evaluation of the beam displacement of an antenna array

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, ...

TOPIC TAGS: antenna-beam pointing error, antenna-array analysis, multielement antenna array, root-mean-square value

ABSTRACT: A general expression for the effect of random current excitation ... has been developed ... and phase distribution of ... elements is ... and characterized by rms values. The ... a single type of antenna ... the particular loca- ... of these elements, ... main in a given direction. ... between two portions of the lobe on ...

ACCESSION NR: AP4003711

sides of the pointing axis. Two special quantities are introduced which characterize individual radiation elements and which are interrelated by amplitude and phase radiation patterns. It is pointed out that the phase radiation patterns

Orig. art. has:

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Ul'yanova (Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute)

DATE ACQ: 02Aug64 ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

VENDIK, Orest Genrikhovich; MASHAROVA, V.G., red.

[Electronically scanned antennas; an introduction to the theory] Antenny s nemekhanicheskim dvizheniem lucha; vvedenie v teoriiu. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1965. 359 p. (MIRA 18:7)

L 25939-66 EWT(l)/EWA(h) IJP(c) GG

ACC NR: AP6015632 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0038/0038

INVENTOR: Vendik, O. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Resonance switch with ferrite rod. Class 21, No. 181160

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 38

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide element, ferrite switch

ABSTRACT: The tuned switch shown in the figure together with a ferrite rod and two waveguides attached to apertures as shown form a resonant cavity. As a result of

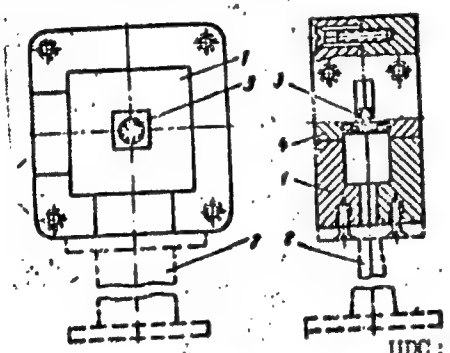


Fig. 1. Tuned switch

1 - resonant cavity; 2 - waveguide; 3 - ferrite rod; 4 - magnetic circuit.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.372.831.3

L 25939-66

ACC NR: AP6015632 O

ferrite magnetization, the TE_{120} mode is excited. This allows energy to pass through the switch without losses. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 24Feb56/ ATD PRESS: 4256

L 25928-66 EWT(1)/T WR

ACC NR: AM5018509 Monograph UR/ 59/54

B+1

Vendik, Orest Genrikhovich

Antennas with nonmechanical motion of the beam; introduction to the theory (Antenny s nemekhanicheskim dvizheniyem lucha; vvedeniye v teoriyu) Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio", 1965. 359 p. illus., biblio. 5600 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: antenna engineering, antenna array, nonmechanical motion antenna travel, antenna radiation pattern, beam modulation, array beam switching

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for scientific and technical personnel and aspirants and students in schools of higher education concerned with the study and development of antenna devices for modern electronic systems. The book discusses the shaping and control of the radiation pattern of radiation systems forming an antenna with a nonmechanical motion of the beam. The properties of such systems are described and recommendations are given with respect to design. The author thanks Yu. Ya. Yurov, Chairman of the Department of the Theoretical Bases of Electrical Engineering at the Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute imeni V.I. Ul'yanov-Lenin, and R.I. Kipper, I.G. Mironenko, V.A. Stepanov, Yu.V. Yegorov

Card 1/4

and Ye. S. Sablin, Staff Members of the Department, on whose work the monograph is based, and also Yu.V. Petrun'kin, M.B. Zakson, C.M. Mesropov, and M.Ye. Starik for their advice.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

L 25928-66

ACC NR: AM5018509 O

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ACC NR: AM5018509

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr65/ ORIG ART: 039/ OTH REF: 096

Card 4/4 FW

L 41650-66 EWT(1) SCIB DD

ACC NR: AP6031120 SOURCE CODE: UR/0217/66/011/002/0299/0305

37

B

AUTHOR: Rubin, A. B.; Fokht, A. S.; Venediktov, P. S.

ORG: Faculty of Biology and Soil Science, Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Investigation of the decay kinetics of the afterglow of photosynthesizing organisms

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 299-305

TOPIC TAGS: photosynthesis, light biologic effect, plant chemistry, plant metabolism, chemiluminescence

ABSTRACT: It has been established that the delayed luminescence of photosynthesizing organisms which is observed after the cessation of light excitation is chemiluminescence, occurring during the recombination of intermediate products with pigment molecules in the course of the reverse reactions of photosynthesis. Still unclear in many respects, however, is the relationship between the kinetics of the afterglow and the rate of one photosynthesis reaction or another, particularly in the late stages of the decay of the chemiluminescence. The purpose of the present article is to study the decay kinetics of the protracted afterglow of the leaves of green plants and a suspension of green algae under various conditions of light excitation in order to determine more precisely

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L 41650-66
ACC NR: AP6031120

the relation between the reactions of photosynthesis and the chemiluminescence of photosynthesizing organisms. Green leaves of kidney- and horse beans and a suspension of Scenedesmus algae were used. Used to register the light of the chemiluminescence was an FEU-42 photo-multiplier with an end-window antimony-cesium photocathode, functioning under photon-counter operation conditions. The postluminescence decay curve of green leaves was found to consist of at least three components. The first compent decays monotonically; the intensity of the second and third components passes the peak during the process of variation with time. The third component, which was discovered by the authors, is produced during excitation by light with wave-lengths greater than 700 millimicrons. The individual components vary in their sensitivity to the action of photosynthesis inhibitors, with the third component the most sensitive and the first component the least sensitive. The authors suggest a mathematical model to illustrate the peculiarities found in the kinetics of the chemiluminescence of photosynthesizing organisms. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 7 formulas. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 11Jun65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 mt

SAMOYLOVICH, V.G.; VENDILLO, V.P.; FILIPPOV, Yu.V.

Electrosynthesis of ozone. Part 5: Synthesis of ozone in a flow under reduced pressures. Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.5:989-992 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Ozone)

VENDILLO, V.P.

First All-Union Conference on Ozone. Zhur. fiz. khim. 34 no. 11:2619-2620 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Ozone--Congresses)

FILIPPOV, Yu.V.; VENDILLO, V.P.

Electrosynthesis of ozone. Part 2: Synthesis of ozone from oxygen-argon mixtures. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no.3:624-628 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Ozon) (Argon)

VENDILLO, V.P.; YEMEL'YANOV, Yu.M.; FILIPPOV, Yu.V.

Laboratory apparatus for producing ozone. Zav.lab. no.11:1401-1402 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Ozone)

05840

5(4) SOV/76-33-10-38/45

AUTHORS: Filippov, Yu. V., Vendillo, V. P

TITLE: Electrical Theory of Ozonizers. VI. Effect of the Length of the Discharge Gap on the Electrical Characteristics of Ozonizers

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 10, pp 2358 - 2364 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The electrical theory of ozonizers allows for an explanation of some rules governing the variation in the electrical characteristics of ozonizers in dependence on the size of the discharge gap. The authors made investigations by means of ozonizers (Fig 1) with discharge gaps ranging from 0.5 to 4.25, 2.0, 2.3, 3.0, 3.5 and 4.0 mm (Table: geometrical dimensions of these ozonizers). The apparatus used has already been described (Ref 2). The volt-ampere characteristics of the ozonizers (Fig 1) indicate that the length of the discharge gap has different effects on the characteristics at potentials above and below the critical value. At potentials below the critical value, the slope of the volt-ampere characteristic varies, while above the critical potential it is shifted along the potential ordinate in connection with a variation in the discharge potential. The discharge potential

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Electrical Theory of Ozonizers. VI. Effect of the Length of the Discharge Gap on the Electrical Characteristics of Ozonizers

05840
SOV/76-33-10-38/45

of currents of almost critical potential (spark-over potential) is a linear function of the discharge gap. This indicates that Paschen's law is satisfied here. Equations are then deduced for the dependence of the active ozonizer capacity on the length of the discharge gap (at constant potential and amperage). When the discharge gap extends, the active ozonizer capacity passes through a maximum (at constant potential) the position of which is in principle determined by the ozonizer potential. At constant amperage, the active capacity has no extremal values and rises uniformly with an extension of the discharge gap. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: April 3. 1958

Card 2/2

FILIPPOV, Yu.V.; VENDILLO, V.P.

Electrosynthesis of ozone. Part 7. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.9: 1987-1992 S '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

VENDILLO, V.P.; FILIPPOV, Yu.V.

Electrical theory of ozonizers. Part 10. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.9:2058-2061 S '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

S/076/60/034/05/37/038
B010/B003

AUTHORS: Vendillo, V. P., Yemel'yanov, Yu. M., Filippov, Yu. V.

TITLE: Calculation of Laboratory Ozonizers

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 5, pp. 1145-1147

TEXT: The electrical theory of ozonizers (Ref. 3) and experimental results on the kinetics of the ozone synthesis obtained in the laboratoriya kataliza i gazovoy elektrokhimii MGU (Laboratory of Catalysis and Gas Electrochemistry of MSU) permit the calculation of ozonizers having the necessary capacity for a certain concentration of ozone. The calculation method described is suitable for any ozonizer. Proceeding from the curves of dependence (Fig. 1) for the concentration of ozone on the factor u/v (u = capacity of the ozonizer, v = consumption of gas) the equations for the calculation of ozonizers are derived. The calculation method is illustrated by an example. It is recommended to use a working voltage of 8-9 kv. For feeding the ozonizer, machine generators

Card 1/2

Calculation of Laboratory Ozonizers

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B010/B003

or vacuum-tube generators of different types may be used (ЗГ-2А (ZG-2A), ЗГ-10 (ZG-10), ЗГ-11 (ZG-11), and others) along with the corresponding amplifiers (У-300 (U-300), У-500 (U-500), У-600 (U-600) and ТУ-5 (TU-5)). In order to raise the voltage (to 8-9 kv), transformers of the types НОМ-10 (NOM-10), ОМ-0.5/10 (OM-0.5/10) and ОС-5/10 (OS-5/10) may be used. The voltage may be regulated by laboratory autotransformers of the types ЛАТР-1 (LATR-1) and ЛАТР-2 (LATR-2). The transformer operation may be controlled by means of kilovoltmeters of the types С-96 (S-96) and ВКС-7Б (VKS-7b), voltage dividers of the types ДНЕ-1 (DNYe-1) and ДНЕ-2 (DNYe-2), or by means of milliammeters with rectifiers (of the types Ц-312 (Ts-312) and Ц-41 (Ts-41) and others). There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1959

Card 2/2

S/076/60/034/011/024/024
B004/B064

AUTHOR: Vendillo, V. P.

TITLE: First All-Union Conference on Ozone

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 11, pp. 2619-2620

TEXT: The Pervaya vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po ozonu (First All-Union Conference on Ozone) was held in Moscow on May 10-15, 1960. It was convened by the Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya SSSR (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the USSR) and the khimicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Chemistry Division of Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov). The Conference was attended by 250 persons from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiyev, Khar'kov, Dneprodzerzhinsk, Rubezhnyy, Gor'kiy, Chelyabinsk, Omsk, Baku, Makeyevka, Lugansk, Stalino, Tashkent, Ryazan', and other cities. 66 reports were delivered in four sections: 1) "Electrosynthesis of Ozone"; 2) "Study of Various Methods

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First All-Union Conference on Ozone

S/076/60/034/011/024/024
B004/B064

for the Production of Ozone"; 3) "Water Treatment"; and 4) "Chemical Reactions, Properties, and Use of Ozone".At the Plenary Session opened by Professor N. I. Kobozev, reports were delivered by: Yu. V. Filippov on "Synthesis of Ozone in Electric Discharges"; I. A. Khvostikov, "Ozone in the Earth's Atmosphere"; and N. A. Matveyev, "Modern Technology and Apparatus in the Industrial Production of Ozone". 22 reports were held in the first section: Yu. V. Filippov, Yu. M. Yemel'yanov, V. P. Vendillo, V. G. Samoylovich, Yu. N. Zhitnev, and others spoke about "The Electrical Theory of Ozonizers". Reports by V. P. Vendillo, I. A. Semiokhin, Yu. N. Zhitnev, and V. G. Voronkov dealt with the kinetics of chemical reactions in ozonizers. V. P. Vendillo, B. M. Yemel'yanov, G. P. Zhitneva et al. reported on the calculation of ozone plants and automatic ozone analysis by measuring the change in voltage of a corona discharge. Furthermore, the following reports are mentioned: N. A. Matveyev, "Thermal Processes in Discharge and Their Consideration in Designing Industrial Ozonizers", and jointly with S. F. Beschastnov, "Method and Apparatus for the Ozonization of Humid (non-dried) Air". V. P. Bykov, "Technological Stability and Ozone Losses in Industrial Plants". In the second section,

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reports were delivered by E. V. Kasatkin, A. A. Rakov, R. I. Kaganovich, Yu. A. Mazitov, Ye. N. Yeremin, N. I. Kobozev, L. I. Nekrasov, I. I. Skorokhodov, N. A. Buneyev, and S. Ye. Pshezhetskiy. 26 reports were held in the fourth section, including those by S. Ye. Pshezhetskiy, Ye. N. Pitskhelauri, V. P. Lebedev, G. I. Yemel'yanova, I. A. Kazarnovskiy, S. I. Panko, V. V. Korshak, G. M. Panchenkov, L. A. Lovchev, K. A. Kleymenov, Ye. T. Denisov, and V. G. Voronkov. The third section was of special interest, for T. B. Bogdanov, Yu. A. Bardin, T. A. Dmitriyeva, L. A. Kul'skiy, I. I. Rozhnyatovskiy, and M. A. Popov dealt with topical problems of industrial water purification, thus confirming the advantage of ozone as compared to chlorine. In their resolution, the delegates stressed the need for more extensive research, and recommended the establishment of special laboratories for the study of the synthesis, industrial production, and use of ozone, as well as of special design offices for the design of industrial ozone installations. The Moskovskoye otdeleniye VKhO im. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Division of the All-Union Chemical Society imeni Mendeleyev) was asked to establish a "Komissiya po ozonu" (Commission on Ozone) as a center of scientific information.

First All-Union Conference on Ozone

S/076/60/034/011/024/024
B004/B064

The Conference is intended to be convened every 2-3 years.

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S/076/61/035/003/015/023
B121/B206

11.1120

AUTHORS: Filippov, Yu. V. and Vendillo, V. P.

TITLE: Electrosynthesis of ozone. II. Synthesis of ozone from oxygen-argon mixtures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1961, 624-628

TEXT: The kinetics of the synthesis of ozone from oxygen-argon mixtures has been studied for a wide range of compositions. Experiments were conducted with an apparatus described already previously (Ref. 1: V. P. Vendillo, Yu. M. Yemel'yanov, Yu. V. Filippov, Zavodsk. Laboratoriya, no. 11, 1401, 1959). The synthesis of ozone was made in a glass ozonizer with a-c of 1250 cps and a constant voltage of 8 kv. The flow rate of the reaction gas through the ozonizer was varied between 10-200 l/hr. The analysis of the reaction products for ozone was made iodometrically. Mixtures of the following argon content were used for the synthesis of ozone: 4, 9.5, 18, 30, 37, 48, 62, 70, 80, and 90% by volume of A. It was established that the equilibrium concentration of ozone decreases linearly with an increase of the argon content in the mixtures, a reaction of first order existing therefore. For the

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Electrosynthesis of ...

equilibrium concentration x_{eq} of the ozone, the equation $x_{eq} = \frac{a\,k_o}{k_o + k_1}$ (2) holds (a = initial concentration of oxygen in the mixture; k_o = constant of formation of ozone; k_1 = constant of decomposition of ozone). The constants of decomposition and formation of ozone increase with rising argon content of the reaction mixtures, while the ratio $k_o/(k_o+k_1)$ is independent of the argon content of the mixture and equals 0.0506. This increase of the kinetic constants with an increase of the argon content is explained by the uneven energy distribution of the electric discharge among the components of the mixture. In the formation and decomposition reactions of the ozone, argon remains inactive, since the degree of conversion of oxygen to ozone is independent of the composition of the mixture. S. S. Vasil'yev, N. I. Kobozev, and Ye. N. Yeremin are mentioned. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1959

Card 2/2

37629
S/076/62/036/005/004/013
B101/B110

11.1120

AUTHORS: Samoylovich, V. G., Vendillo, V. P., and Filippov, Yu. V.

TITLE: Electrosynthesis of ozone. V. Synthesis of ozone in a flow under reduced pressure

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 5, 1962, 989 - 992

TEXT: To clarify the kinetics of ozone formation, the synthesis of ozone was studied at reduced pressures in a device described earlier (Zavodsk. laboratoriya, 25, 1401, 1959; Zh. fiz. khimii, 33, 2358, 1959). Three ozonizers, length 250 mm, diameter 35 mm, discharge space 0.5 (1); 2.0 (2), and 4.0 mm (3) were used, the amperage in ozonizers 1 and 2 being 44.4 ma and in ozonizer 3 being 30 ma, the electrodes with water at 22.5°C, frequency 1250 cps, flow rate of oxygen $5 \leqslant V \leqslant 500$ liters/hr, pressure 160 - 780 mm Hg. At falling pressure, the curves for O_3 yield (% by volume) versus u/V showed increasingly distinct maxima (Fig. 1). It is discussed whether these maxima are caused (a) by decomposition of ozone before the ozonizer on counter-current diffusion of ozone, or (b) by decomposition of ozone after the ozonizer. The case (a) is possible since

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B101/B110

Electrosynthesis of ozone...

PV_{max} = const. has been found experimentally. For the case (b), PV_{max} = const. has also been found on the basis of the equation $dx/dt = k_1'x$ ($x = O_3$ concentration, t = time, k_1' = decomposition constant of O_3 after the ozonizer). It is assumed that in practice the two processes are combined. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 20, 1960

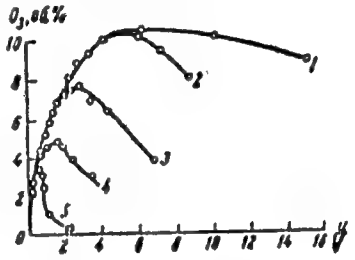


Fig. 1. Ozone concentration versus u/V for ozonizer with 0.5 mm discharge space. (1) 780 mm Hg; (2) 620 mm Hg; (3) 440 mm Hg; (4) 320 mm Hg; (5) 160 mm Hg.

Legend: Ordinate O_3, % by volume.

Card 2/2

VENDILO, G.G.

Afterripening of the green fruits of tomatoes. Vest. Mosk un. Ser. 6:Biol., pochv. 19 no.2:52-57 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra agrokhimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

VENDILO, G.G.

Effect of soil properties and fertilizers on the changes in the quality of potatoes. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.4:147-150 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy agrokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. Lomonosova.
(POTATOES—FERTILIZERS AND MANURES)
(CROPS AND SOILS)

VENDILO, G.G.

Changes in the quantity and quality of tomato fruit depending on soils and fertilizers. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 16 no.2:44-54 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra agrokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(TOMATOES--FERTILIZERS AND MANURES)

WENDL, A.

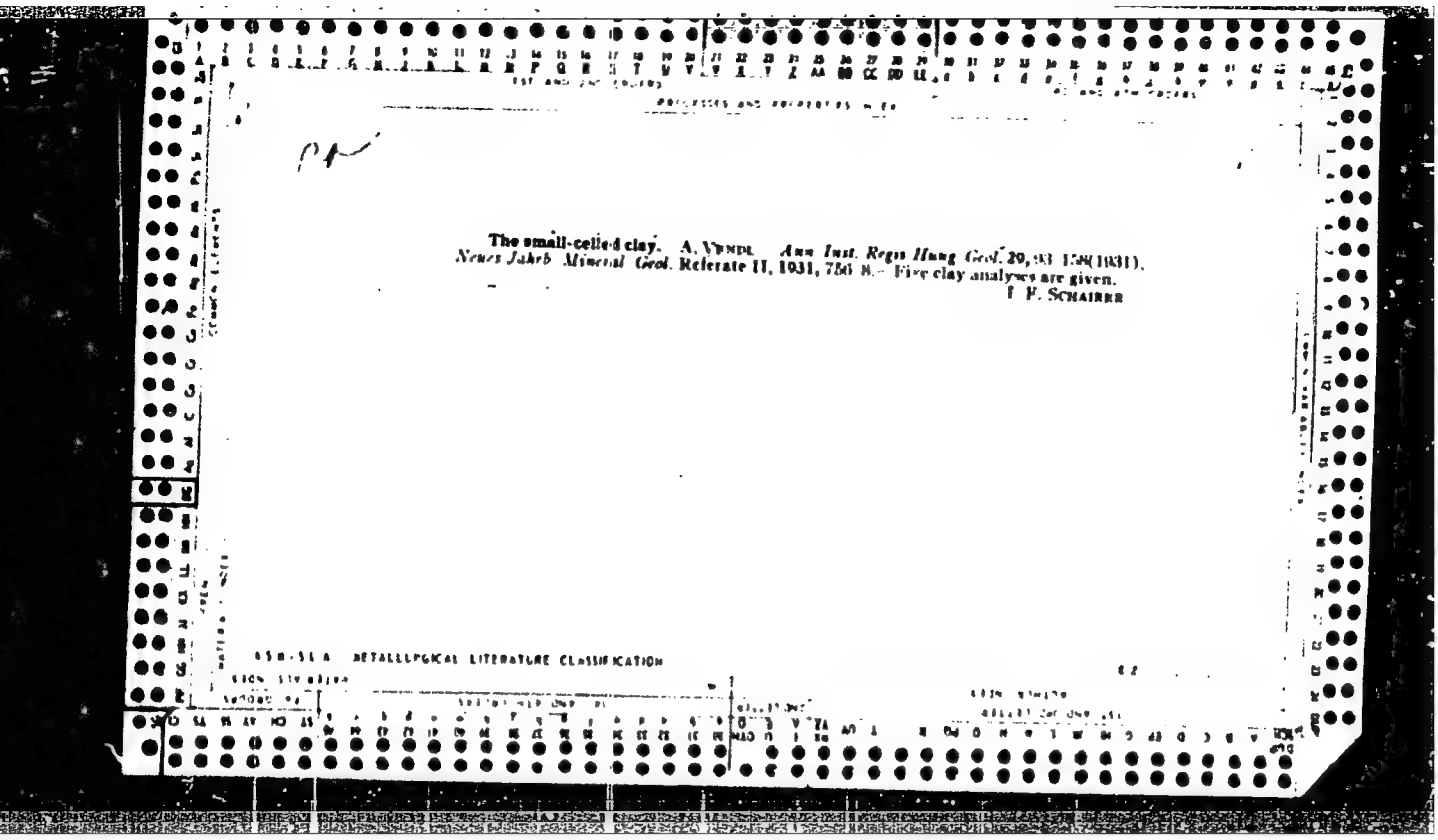
Role of Vizugyi Kozlemenyek in the development of technical sciences in Hungary. p. 269.
VIZUGYI KOZLEMENYEK. HYDROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS, Budapest, Vol. (36) no. 4, 1954 (published 1955).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

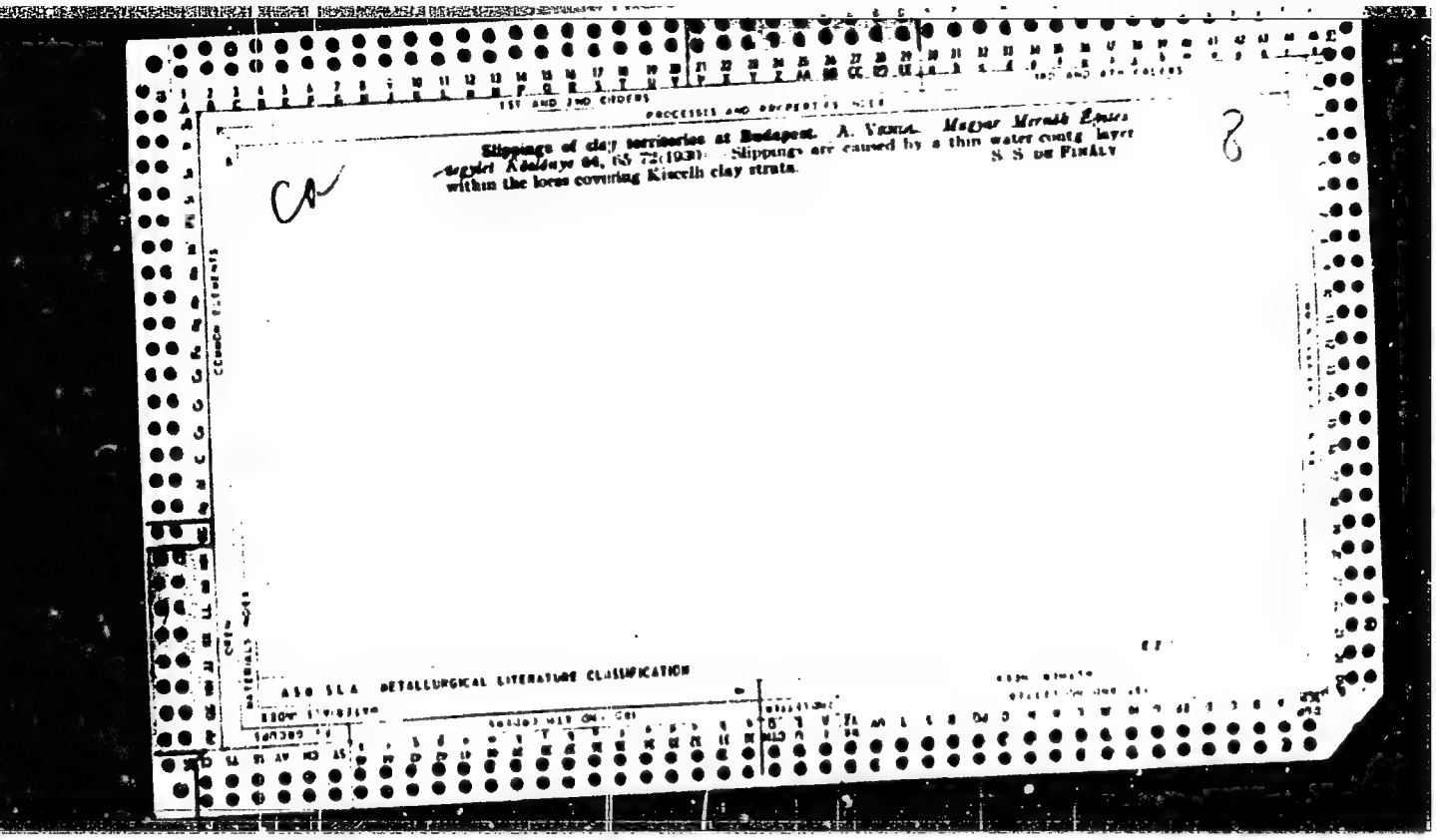
VENDILOVSKIY, Vladimir Stepanovich; FURMAN, Nikolay Abramovich; POL'SKIY, S., red.; STEPANOVA, N., tekhn. red.

[Manual for television owners] V pomoshch' telezriteliu. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR. Red. nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1961. 121 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Television—Maintenance and repair)



The small-celled clay. A. Vendl. *Ann. Inst. Regn. Hung. Geol.* 29, 93–158 (1931). *Neues Jahrb. Mineral. Geol.* Referate II, 1931, 756–8.—Five clay analyses are given.
F. F. Schairer



Slippings of clay territories at Budapest. A. Vendl. Magyar Mérnök Épitész Egylet Közlönye 64, 65 72(1930). Slippings are caused by a thin water conig layer within the loess covering Kiscelli clay strata.

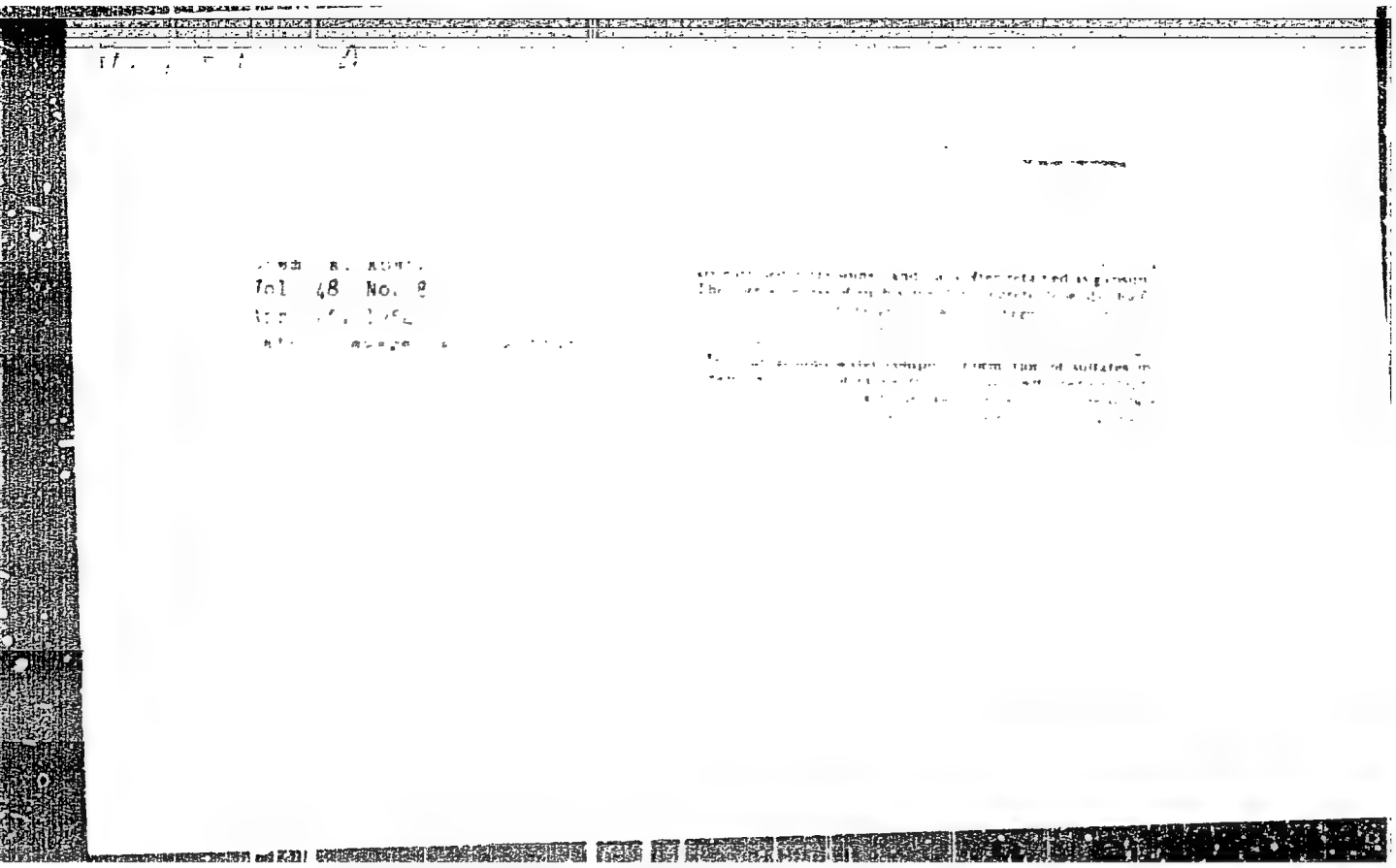
S S on FINAL

ASG SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

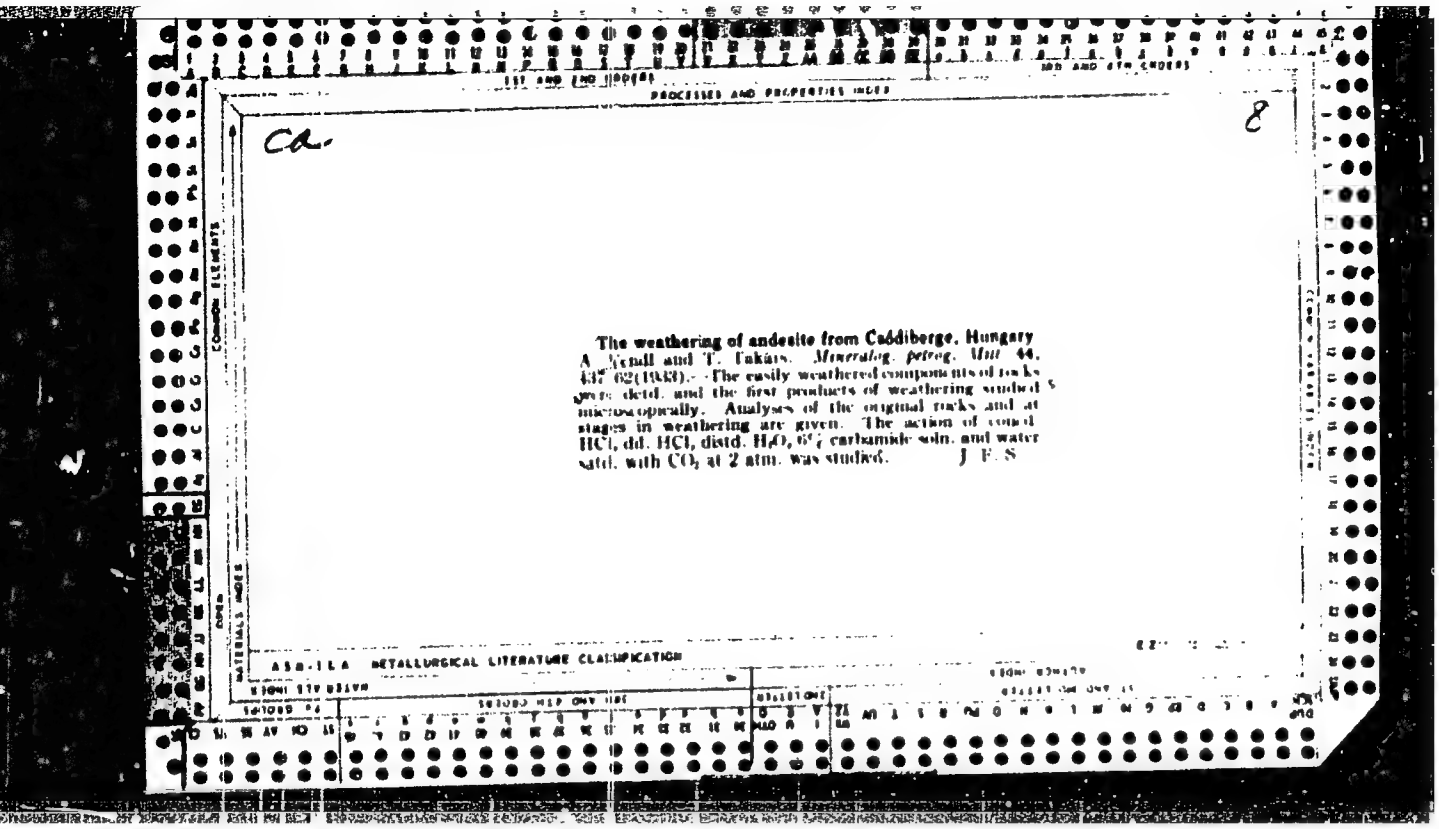
VENDL, Anna, dr.

New data on the springs situated in the vicinity of the Danube Bend. Hidrologiai kozlony 44 no.1:43-48 Ja'64.

1. Vizgazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet, Budapest



Vol 48 No. 2



Ca.

8

The weathering of andesite from Cséddiberge, Hungary

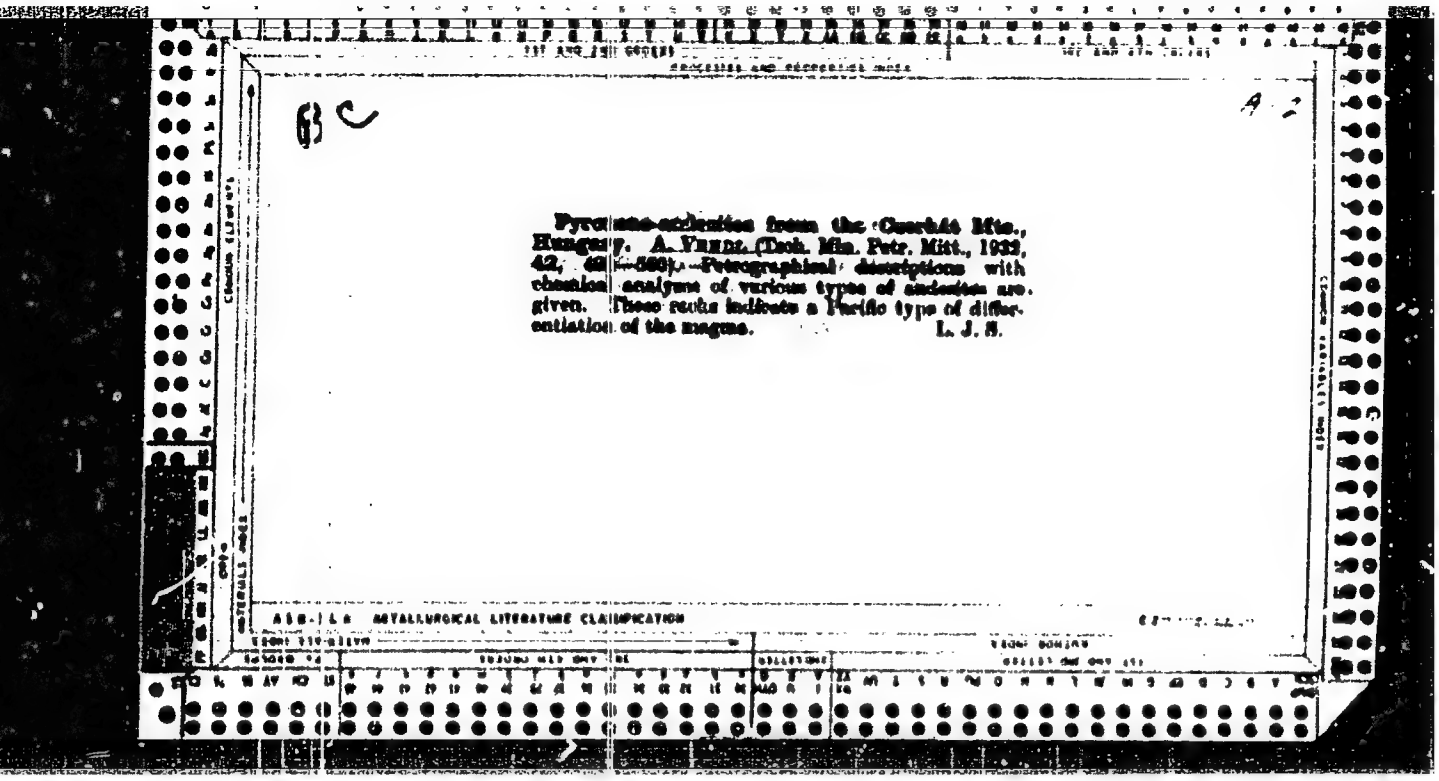
A. Vendl and T. Takáts. *Mineralog. petrog. Mitt.* 44, 437-62(1933).—The easily weathered components of rocks were detd. and the first products of weathering studied microscopically. Analyses of the original rocks and at stages in weathering are given. The action of cond. HCl, dil. HCl, distd. H_2O, 6% carbamide soln. and water satd. with CO_2 at 2 atm. was studied. J. F. S.

ASM-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Weathering of andesite from Mt. Csódi, Hungary. [illegible] and T. Tarján. ([illegible]) — The fresh blue rock contains [illegible] in the groundmass, and in the weathered rock this has been oxidized and hydrated with decolorization. Analyses are given of the red rocks and of the altered groundmass. Determinations were also made of their porosity and the action of reagents. L. J. S.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

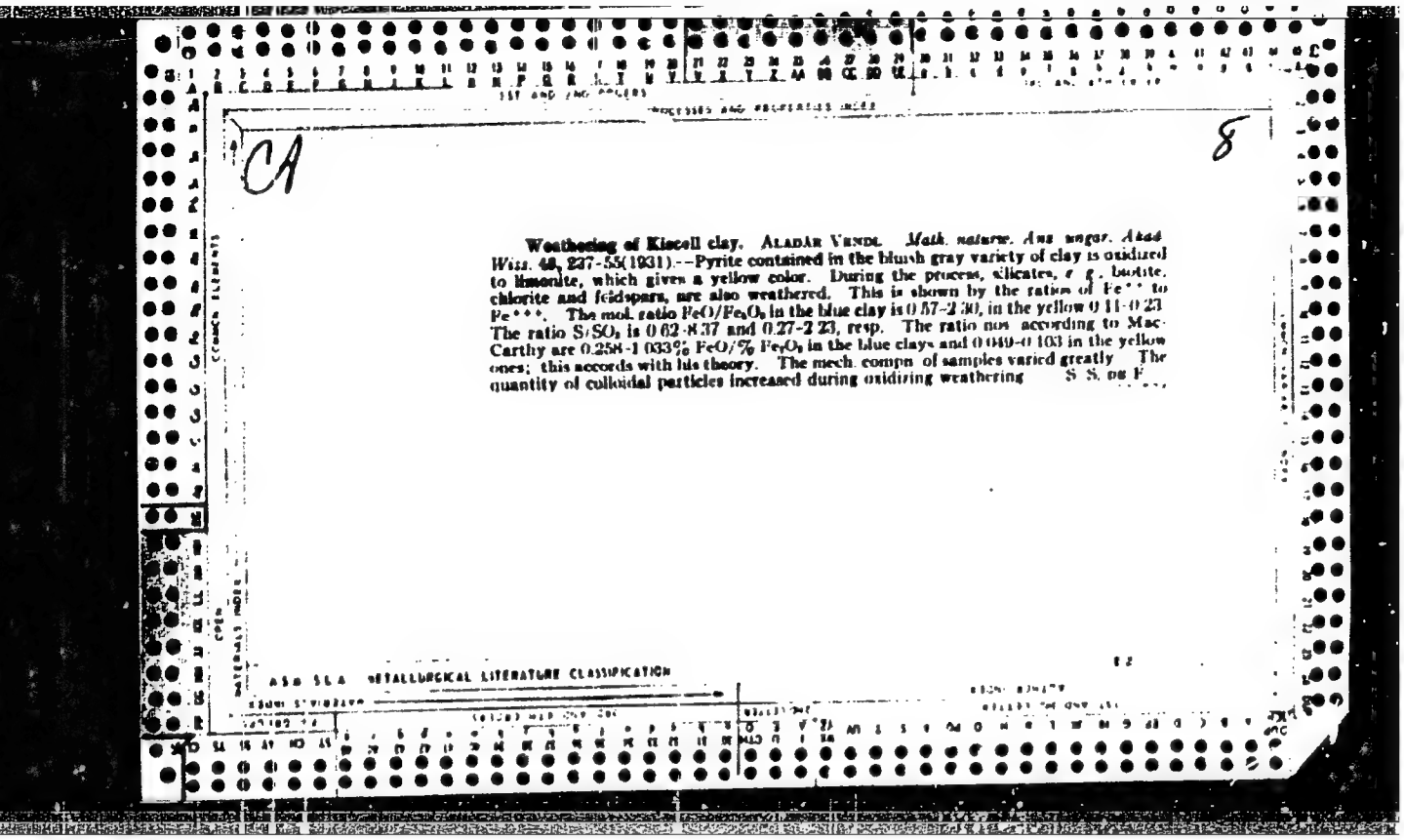


Pyro[illegible]ene-andesites from the Cserhát Mts., Hungary. A. Vendl. (Tech. Min. Petr. Mitt., 1932, 42, 48—66).—Petrographical descriptions with chemical analyses of various types of andesites are given. These results indicate a Pacific type of differentiation of the magma. L. J. S.

Petrographic examination of the paleolithic splittings of Cave Büdöspest, Borsod (Hungary). Aladár Vendl. *Matematikai es Termeszettudomanyi Ertesito* 47, 468-83 (German abstract 484)(1930).—Splittings consist mostly of chalcedony, contg. generally fibrous chalcedony. The occurrence of crystals of calcite is characteristic

S. S. de Finaly

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

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Weathering of Kiscell clay. ALADÁR VENDL. *Math. naturw. Anz ungar. Akad Wiss.* **48**, 237–55(1931).—Pyrite contained in the bluish gray variety of clay is oxidized to limonite, which gives a yellow color. During the process, silicates, *e. g.*, biotite, chlorite and feldspars, are also weathered. This is shown by the ratios of Fe^{++} to Fe^{+++}. The mol. ratio FeO/Fe_2O_3 in the blue clay is 0.57–2.30, in the yellow 0.11–0.23. The ratio S/SO_3 is 0.62–8.37 and 0.27–2.23, resp. The ratio nos. according to MacCarthy are 0.258–1.033% FeO/% Fe_2O_3 in the blue clays and 0.049–0.103 in the yellow ones; this accords with his theory. The mech. compn. of samples varied greatly. The quantity of colloidal particles increased during oxidizing weathering. S. S. on F.

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VENDL, ALADAR

A szazevos Magyarhoni Foldtani Tarsulat tortenete

Budapest, Hungary. Tankonyvkiado, 1958. 276 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

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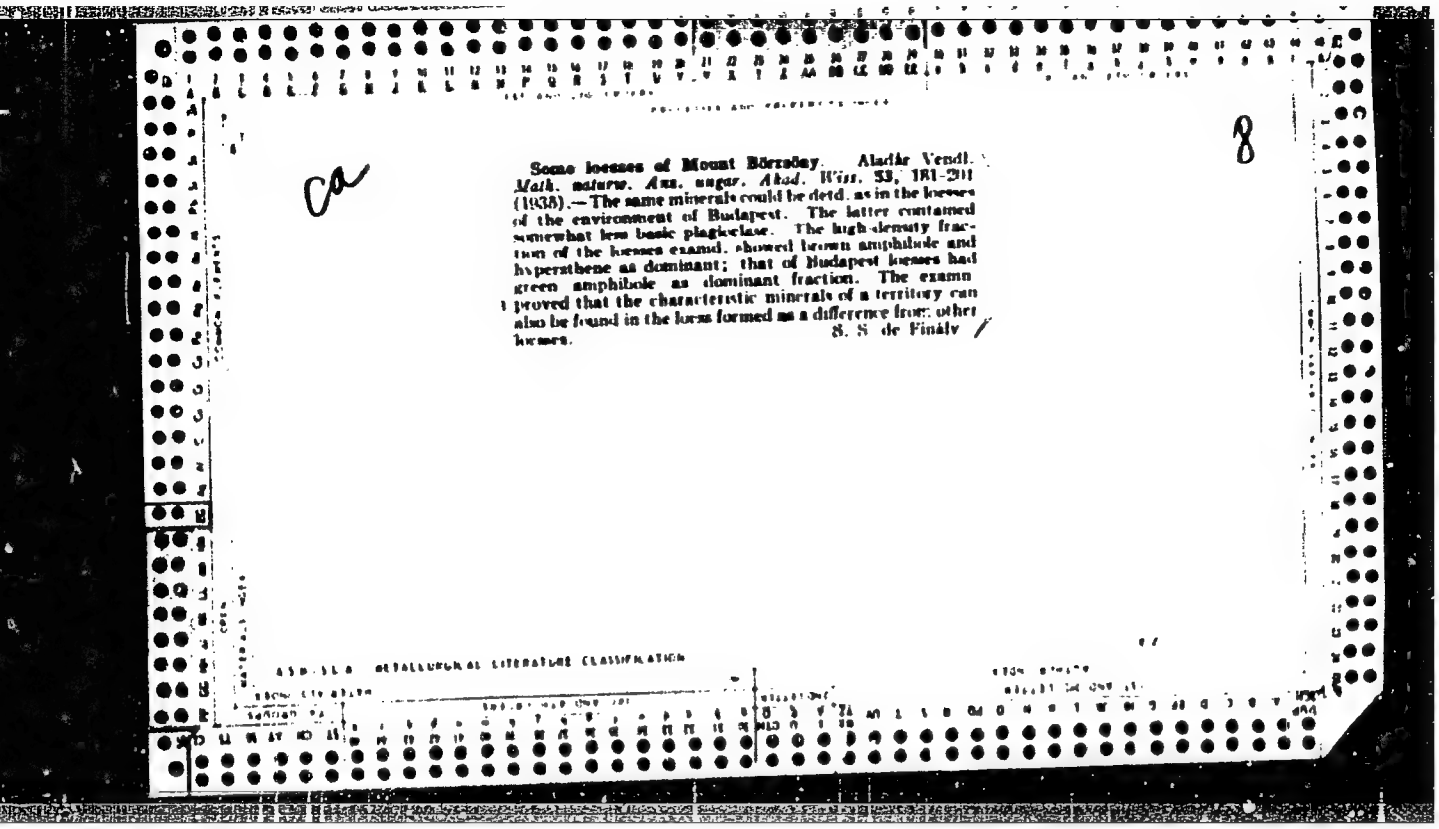
Hydrogeology of the bitter-water wells of Budapest. Aladár Vendl. *Hidrol. Kozlony* 29, 10-20, 78-80(1949).--The wells are located on a shallow field south and southwest of Hid Gellért, lying on a Middle Oligocene clay. Bitter water is mostly formed in a Kiscelli clay layer which contains much colloid. S content of pyrite grains is slowly oxidized to sulfates which decomp. the carbonates of the rocks or the Ca and Mg hydrocarbonates of the soil water, also the easily decomposable silicates; gypsum is pptd.; H_2SO_4 also decomps. the alkali feldspars and oxidizes the ferrous sulfate. Kiscelli clay layer contains more K than Na; but the bitter waters contain more Na than K, since muscovite is more resistant to sulfuric acid. The formation of sulfates requires much O_2. Freshly dug wells contain less sulfate in the first days. The water levels of wells is usually highest in the spring and simultaneously the concn. of the bitter water diminishes. The surface layers of the wells are usually less concd. than the deeper ones. Values of the chief well groups are total salt content 28.3375-42.2508 g./l. (including 18.7-27.9 g. SO_4^{--}) in the group Erzsébet-sósfurdő, total salt content 35.05-48.24 g. in the group Hunyadi János and 31.04 g. (including 21.31 g. SO_4^{--}) in the group Ferenc József.

István Finály



Ca

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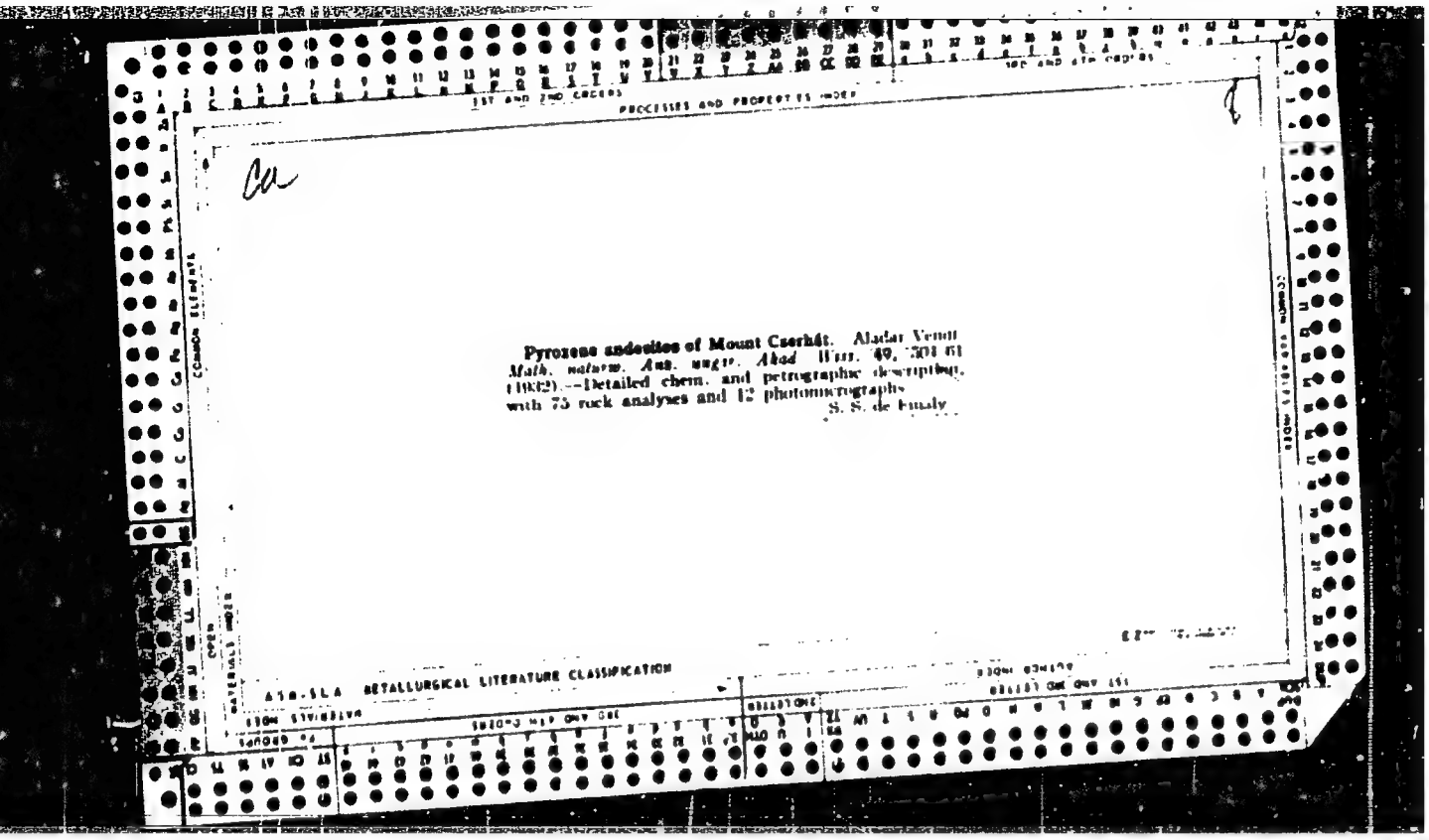
Some loesses of Mount Börzsöny. Aladár Vendl. *Math. naturw. Anz. ungar. Akad. Wiss.* 53, 181–201 (1933).—The same minerals could be detd. as in the loesses of the environment of Budapest. The latter contained somewhat less basic plagioclase. The high-density fraction of the loesses exaind. showed brown amphibole and hypersthene as dominant; that of Budapest loesses had green amphibole as dominant fraction. The examn proved that the characteristic minerals of a territory can also be found in the loess formed as a difference from other loesses.
S. S. de Finály

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Pyroxene andesites of Mount Cserhát. Aladár Vendl *Math. naturw. Anz. ungr. Akad Wiss.* 49, 201-61 (1932).—Detailed chem. and petrographic description, with 75 rock analyses and 12 photomicrographs.
S. S. de Finaly

VENDL, Aladar, dr.

Selections from the correspondence of Jozsef Szabo. Foldt kozl 90 no.2:230-236 Ap-Je '60. (EEAI 10:2)
(Szabo, Jozsef, geologist)
(Hungary--Geology)

VENDL, A.

Investigation of the disintegration of eruptive rocks; also, remarks by T. Gedeon and others.

p. 201 (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Luszaki Tudomanyok Osztalya. Kozlemenyei. Vol. 20, no. 3/4, 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

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Levice as a source of fluorite, In German, p. 68, ACTA MINERALOGICA PETROGRAPHICA, (Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem, Asvany-Kozettani Intezet) Szeged, Vol. 7, 1953/54

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

Formation of the bitter waters of Buda Aladár Vendl. *Hidrol. Közl.* 17, [illegible] (1937). The sulfates of the bitter waters are formed not in the dolomite but within the upper part of the Kiscell clay. This clay contains feldspars. Not only carbonates and feldspars but also some silicates are more or less transformed in the sulfate formation. The concn. of the water depends on the geological and phys. [illegible] locity, evapn. of the ground water factors. S. S. de Finaly

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VENDL, Anna, dr.

Data on the springs of the Danube Bend region. Hidrologiai kozlony 42 no.3:241-245 Jl '62.

1. Vizgazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet, Budapest.